

CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII.]

Charlotte, (N. C.) February 23, 1838.

[NO. 386.]

J. HOLLOWAY, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:
 0 DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
 Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within
 months.
 2 Dollars, if not paid until the end of the
 month.

new classified, until all arrearages are
 paid at the option of the Editor.
 Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per
 for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each
 subsequent insertion. Court advertisements and Sheriff's
 Notices 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction
 of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular
 rate for advertisements by the year.

—Major E. M. Cochran is appointed an
 Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive
 and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

QUARTER	SUN	SUN	MOON'S PHASES.
Sept.	6 20 5 31	For February, 1838.	new moon.
Oct.	6 26 5 32		1. 12 18 a.m.
Nov.	6 26 5 34		2. 8 26 morn.
Dec.	6 25 5 35		3. 17 12 23 a.m.
Jan.	6 24 5 36		4. 6 23 30 morn.
Feb.	6 23 5 37		5. 24 6 22 morn.
Mar.	6 22 5 38		6. 23 6 21 morn.

Every Man for Himself!
 51 received and for sale, by Williams
 Boyd, [at the Post Office,] a general
 agent of fresh

Garden Seeds,
 in Penny Evans, warranted genuine,
 the crop of 1837.

—ALSO—
 assortment of Peas and Beans
 and Early Corn, new article.
 Date, Feb. 13, 1838. 187

NOTICE.
 All persons indebted to the subscriber
 are requested to call and settle their
 debts, either by Cash or Note, as he
 intends to leave this country.

JOHN ROUCHE. 187

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
 MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan-
 uary Term, 1838.

Joseph Smith
 N. C. Warwick
 Original Attach-
 ment.

on sundry articles of personal prop-
 erty in the hands of Wm. Hunter and others,
 and them annexed as Garnishments,
 is ordered by Court, that publication
 be made six weeks in the Charlotte
 Journal, that unless the defendant appear at
 the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
 to be held for the County of Meck-
 lenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on
 the 1st Monday in April next, and then and
 there plead or replevy, judgment final will
 be rendered against him.

Attest, Braley Oates, Clerk of the said
 Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in Janu-
 ary, 1838.

B. OATES, c. c. c. 187

NOTICE.
 BESSING necessity compels me again
 to request persons indebted to me by
 Cash, to call and settle before or during
 next week, as I am determined to close my
 business up to the 1st of the present year.

R. A. WALLACE. 187

NOTICE.
 All those indebted to me for 1837, are
 requested to come forward and settle
 Cash or Note. The Cash would be
 preferred, as it is the only thing that
 can pay our debts.

continue to keep a fine assortment of

GOODS,

will sell as low as is consistent with my
 interest.

WM. F. ALEXANDER. 187

LOST,

TRIER in Charlotte or between Char-
 lotte and Harrisburg P. O. on the Sa-
 fety road, a large Calfskin Pocket Book,
 bearing two Notes and one due bill on
 one of the notes is made payable to Jas.
 H. Alexander, signed by myself as principal and
 T. Alexander as security; also some
 silver change. The finder shall re-
 ceive my thanks if he will send me infor-
 mation so that I can get it.

JESSE W. HARRIS. 187

NOTICE.

BACON! BACON!!?

In the Town of Charlotte.
 The subscriber has Baconed 450 head
 of fine Tennessee Hogs, which he of-
 fers for sale at the Morrison Smoke House,
 reasonable terms. The planters of Meck-
 lenburg county and the adjoining country,
 are invited to buy BACON, will do well to
 and examine for themselves. Any one
 wishing to purchase will find the Subscribers
 Col. Alexander's tavern.

H. L. HALE. 187

guarantees Deeds for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks
 for the very liberal encouragement he
 has received since he commenced business
 in Charlotte, and he hopes by fair dealing
 and strict attention to business, still to re-
 ceive the same, he would say to his friends
 and customers, that he has on hand a good
 assortment of

Groceries, Liquors, Wines, &c.

Also a supply of

Fresh Garden Seeds, (new crop.)

—ALSO—

On hand constantly, a supply of

Meal, Grits, Corn, BACON,

PORK and LARD.

All of the above articles sold low for CASH
 only.

GEORGE CROSS.

Jan. 31, 1838. 186

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Charles
 are hereby notified that his Notes and
 Accounts are in my hands for collection, by
 virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me
 on the 29th instant. All those indebted are
 requested to call on me immediately and
 close their accounts.

M. W. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Jan. 31, 1838. 187

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 are requested to call and settle their
 debts, either by Cash or Note, as he
 intends to leave this country.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.

Jan. 22, 1838. 184

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an order made by the
 Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at
 January Session, 1838, I will expose to
 public sale for Cash, at the Courthouse in
 Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, a
 likely negro boy by the name of GEORGE
 who has been confined in the Jail of this
 County since the 9th December, 1836.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.

Jan. 22, 1838. 184

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JOHN ROUCHE.

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Jan. 22, 1838. 187

SONG.

Song of the Celebration of the "Mechanics' Type-
 graphical Association," in commemoration of the
 birth day of Franklin—January 18, 1838.

WARRIOR FOR THE OCCASION, BY W. MARIEPP.

AIR—"Star-spangled Banner."

WHEN darkness, in terror, reign'd over the world,

And man was ensnared by his wild superstition;

Ere the banner of Truth flew on high was unfurld'd,

To urge him to rise from his fallen condition;

THE FATHER first awoke,

To thunder it spoke,

Like the guns of our navy, the dread silence broke

And quick the lightning flew forth to the heart

Its flag, which now waves o'er the land and the sea

Far, far o'er the waves, at its mighty command,

In pride it moved on, with its bright wings extend-

Intelligence, bound'd forth in every land. *Ad:*

And Virtue and Truth with its glory were blended

Its soul-cheering voice

Made millions rejoice,

As an altar they rear'd to the ART of their choice

And swore, by their fathers, they never would stain

Its beauty; but perish, its rights to maintain.

Next it came, the lordly AX, to our own native skies,

With the fold of the banner of Freedom around it,

While the pride of a nation beamed forth from her

eyes.

As she gazed on a son who had sought and had

found it.

TWAS FRANKLIN, whose eye

Saw the lightning on high,

And drew down the glory that never shall die;

For as long as the sun in its splendor is seen,

His name shall endure, and his laurels to green."

ALL hail to the ART! Raise your voices on high,

To the God of our nation, with thrills of devotion;

Let earth's hallelujah sing loud, till the sky

Sends back the glad echo o'er earth and o'er ocean,

Let "THE PEACE OF THE FREE!"

Our motto o'er be,

While a leaf hangs green on our Liberty Tree.

As brothers

DOCKS.
Four hundred thousand dollars
were collected.

In Fort Meigs are the Indians, the
spies of war—250 in number, men, women
and children, in a motley and
incredible group. Onondaga, Munro, Cloud,
Cloud, and King Philip, are the chiefs;
and of them, as well as of several others, I
have already secured the portraits, which I
shall bring to N. York in a few days.

Nick-a-no-pah, who is the first civil chief
of the nation, and was at the commencement
of the war the owner of an hundred negroes,
is a stately and a dignified man, possessed
of his superbness; fleet, and equally so of
his title of "General," as he is familiarly
called. The fat digitary, and also Cloud,
and several others, seem tolerably quiescent
and not disposed to grieve away their fat in
their present confinement; but there is one
restless spirit among them of a different
cast—one who sits and broods over his na-
tion's calamities with a broken heart, and
pines and sickens in an agony which none
but himself can know or feel—I mean O-
sawas. (Powell,) or, he and all the other
chiefs distinctly pronounce it Asse-o-la.

From the time I have spent with this
Chief, and the familiar interviews I have
had with him in conversation, I have been
able to form a pretty correct notion of the
feelings and character, as well as history,
of this extraordinary man. A Creek by
birth he left his own tribe whilst a boy, and
sought an asylum amongst the Seminoles;
where he has been reared, and where he
has flourished since. His father was a
white man, by the name of Powell, who
abandoned him and sent him a vagrant upon
the world to cater for himself. He soon
became a favorite amongst the Seminoles;
and from his force of character and genius
alone, he has risen to the highest honors of
the nation.

At all the ball plays, and other manly
sports, Powell was reputed first in the
nation; and his name was changed to Asse-o-
la from the fact that he could drink a great
quantity of the "black drink" (called asse-
o-la) which was prepared from some bitter
and nauseating herbs, and drank prepara-
tory to the fast and feast of the green corn
dances.

From such facts, it appears he is entirely
a "self-made man," and one of an extra-
ordinary character, which is conclusively
proved by the fact that he is acknowledged,
and followed, by all the chiefs of the nation,
as their head war-chief. Though he is but
a demi-savage in blood, yet he speaks not a
word of English; and in his actions and feel-
ings is as perfectly an Indian as any man I
ever saw. In stature he is about the mid-
dle size; and in his features there is no
striking peculiarity to stamp them out of
mediocre, but a pleasing symmetry of pro-
portion, upon which the lights and shadows
of passion and feelings are seen to play with
perfect effect. There is at times spread
over them the most benignant and expres-
sive smile, even to perfect effrontery; and,
at others, they are darkened with the stern-
ness of a Brutus, or the agony of a dying
gladiator. In fact, he is the perfect beau
ideal of an Indian prince—gracious in his
movements, and mild almost to childishness
in his intercourse with the world. His
hand is small and delicate to the touch as
that of a female, and the loveliest of them
are continually flocking around him in
groups to feel its gentle grasp, and catch
the languishing looks from his down-cast eye
—to bestow upon him some beautiful tinsel
or plume, and levy upon his raven locks for
a small and precious keepsake of Asse-o-la.

I thought at first, like thousand of others
who take but a glance at him, that he was
a diminutive and wretched, but on a little ac-
quaintance and familiarity with him, I became
fully convinced, that the character of this
man is not to be learned by the trans-
ient visitor, who sees him but a moment
a prisoner, withering under a broken spirit,
endeavoring to raise a spark and a smile to
meet the gazing world who are flocking to
see him. These smiles are soft and beau-
tiful, and are many; but those, who, like
myself, have heard him pour forth his griefs
in the simpering tears of actual childhoodness,
and then instantly rally, and rouse himself
into the indignant sternness of the warrior
and hero, will easily see that those smiles
are based upon an agony that regularly
preys upon his substance. His face is cer-
tainly one of the most expressive kind I ever
have seen—capable of the most vivid
and striking exhibition of the human pas-
sions that can possibly be imagined, bearing
upon its front the predominant characteris-
tic impress of sternness and reserve, and ex-
cessive perseverance in the pursuits of life.

His manner of dress and ornament is such
as greatly to interfere with the full display
of his true character. His hair is
cut close to the head, except a superabun-
dance which is left on the forehead, bowing
down to his eyes, and large tufts producing
from his temples in front of his ears, and
dropping down near to the clavicle, resembling,
or rather in all probability originating
(for Indian fashions never change) the pre-
sent fashion which the gentlemen of New
York are adopting, of cultivating locks over
the ears, which might be properly styled
"a la Powell." Back of this is passed
around his head, with great taste, a richly
embroidered handkerchief or shawl, in the
form of a Moorish head or a Turkish tur-
ban, supporting two or three ostrich plumes,
which fall quite back in a horizontal position.

The ancient and native form of dress he
still adheres to; the tunic and manteau, the

long and narrow, and the spear and shield
are the weapons of his nation. He is a
man of great strength, and of a size and
stature of a giant; and of a bold and
determined character, but a fierce and
unmerciful one. Oliver my dog can predict
from the care—silver and silver, in form of
crosses, and a protection of beads and
bracelets. All over the forehead, hand and
beautifully garnished belt crosses his shoul-
ders, to which is attached his leather pouch and
horn. Around his waist he wears a blue cloth
of exquisite workmanship, interwoven with
white and blue threads—his garters, which
are very broad, and embracing the greater
part of the calf of his leg, are of the same
material, tightly bandaged over his leggings
of scarlet cloth and his moccasins are of
black skin, ornamented with beads and hawk
bills. Such is his rifle in his hand, and
his knife in his belt, (his only weapon) is
Asse-o-la, the fallen Prince and Hero of
Florida.

I have listened much and faithfully to
the narrations of this man, and drawn other
information from those who have been long-
er and more intimately acquainted with him,
and I am fully convinced that there is some-
thing of the most extraordinary nature in
the true character of this man—a something
that bears an impress which can never be
forgotten or erased. He has a mind of a won-
derful construction calculated to fortify and
yet destroy itself—a lurking cunning, capa-
ble of gilding with the warmth and glowing
pleasantness of sunshine the whirling tem-
pest that's raging in his soul and even in his
mirth and childishness destroying him. He
smiles and frowns and languishes before the
gazing world, but in his solitude, or when
he tells to confidence his tales of grief,
though mild and smiling dew drops moisten
his eyes at one moment, yet the burning
heat rushes through their sockets at the
next—his brows jet over their balls of fire
—his nostrils and his bosom swell with impa-
tience—and his clenched teeth have ant
in silent oaths of irretractable revenge.
Naturally of a restless and impatient dis-
position—in his captive interviews with the
civilized world he smiles—but in his soli-
tude he grieves and pines with a broken
heart. The world who have barely seen
him, shake the hand of a laughing fawn;
but those who listen to his griefs as I have
done, will see the sternness of a Roman, and
in his agony a beautiful statue of Vengeance.

A mind thus organized and enthralled by
such circumstances as have fallen to his lot
must soon destroy its tenement. There are
elements in such a spirit that wage a deadly
war with the body when thwarted and
chained down to a prison—his physical
strength is rapidly giving way and I would
be very much surprised if he should survive
many months or even weeks in his present
confinement, and under present agony of
feeling. More anon. In great haste,

Respectfully yours, &c.

GEORGE CATLIN.

*Remarkable death of a Man found "guilty
of murder."*—In a case of trial for mur-
der, which took place at York (Penn.) a
few days ago, the Court had, on motion of
the prisoner's counsel suspended the deci-
sion of the case until Saturday afternoon
week. Their further action was rendered
unnecessary by a singular circumstance.
On Thursday morning preceding the ap-
pointed day, the convict, Daniel Johnson,
was found lying dead in his bed, without
marks of violence, and with the appear-
ance of having breathed his last without a
struggle, so smooth and undisturbed was the
bed clothing. A coroner's inquest was
called, the body was dissected, and no
signs of his decease being caused by vio-
lent means having been found, a verdict
was returned that he "died by the visita-
tion of God." A knife, well sharpened,
was found in the stocking of the deceased,
from which the inference had been drawn
that he intended to commit suicide. Such
an instance of the death of a prisoner, be-
tween a verdict of guilty and the sentence
of a court, has probably never before oc-
curred.—*York Rep.*

Secrets of Health.—With regard to ex-
ercise, judge between the two following
extremes:—A fox-hunter can get drunk
every night in the year and yet live to an
old age; but then he is all exercise and no
thought. A sedentary scholar shall not be
able to get drunk once in a year with im-
punity; but then he is all thought and no
exercise. Now the great object is neither
to get drunk nor to be all thought; but to en-
joy all our pleasures with a sprightly season-
ing. The four ordinary secrets of human life—
eating, exercise, personal cleanliness, and
the rising from the table with the stomach
unoppressed. There may be sorrows in
spite of these, but they will be less with them,
and nobody can be truly comfortable without them.

A Chance.—A young lady in Baltimore
advises that she wants a young husband,
of good family and pleasing manners. She
says that she is between 20 and 21 years
of age, of handsome person and amiable dis-
position, and has a fortune of \$15,000.

A Swarm of Bees.—Be quiet. Be ac-
tive. Be patient. Be humble. Be prays-
eful. Be watchful. Be hopeful. Be lov-
ing. Be gentle. Be merciful. Be gra-
cious. Be just. Be upright. Be kind. Be
simple. Be diligent. Be circumspect. Be
modest. Be lowly. Be long-suffering. Be
not faithless, but believing, and the grace of God
be with you.—E. F. Whiteside.

Mr. Rhett's Amending Motion.—
Rhett has presented to the Senate the pro-
posal of Davis's amendment, and
immediately condemned it as ridiculous and
unintelligible, as well as of no practical value.
The amendment of the Union, during the
late abolition discussion in the House of
Representatives. Mr. R. states that the
proposal was intended only as an amendment
to a motion to order (Mr. Davis's motion,) with instructions to report a bill
abolishing slavery in the District of Colum-
bia—that he had no expectation of passing
or even taking a vote upon it, but expected
it to share the inevitable fate of the original
motion, viz.: to be laid on the table—and
that his design was "to place before Con-
gress and the people what in his opinion
was the true issue upon this great and vital
question, and to point out the course of pol-
icy by which it should be met by the South-
ern States."

The amendatory proposition of Mr. Rhett
was drawn in these words—

"—and the Constitution of the U. S. having
proved inadequate to protect the Southern States
in the peaceful enjoyment of their rights and
property, it is expedient that the said Constitution
be amended, or the Union of the States dissolved.

Resolved. That a Committee of two members
from each State in the Union, be appointed to re-
port upon the expediency and practicability of am-
ending the Constitution, or the best mode of dis-
solving the Union."

Mr. Rhett, after stating his amendment,
as above, proceeds to vindicate the several
propositions it embraces with much ability,
and in a true Southern spirit, although in
our opinion, he has failed to establish either
of them, and has come far short of proving
that there is any thing in the state of the
times or of the abolition question, or present,
to warrant his fatal alternative. That
the wicked machinations and obstinate per-
severance of the abolitionists may ultimately
justify the naming of such an alternative
there may be reason to fear; but the re-
cent action of Congress on the subject of
abolition, is not at all ominous of the com-
ing of the evil day, and in fact affords strong
hope that its disastrous dawn will never be
witnessed in our republic.

The amendments of the Constitution,
contemplated by Mr. Rhett, are in sub-
stance to take away from Congress the power
to abolish slavery in the District of Colum-
bia, and in the Territories South of the
line established by the Missouri compromise
—to shut the subject of slavery forever out
of the halls of Congress—and to obtain the
pledge of the non-slaveholding States to
restrain their citizens from combining and
plotting to overthrow our institutions. We
should be glad to have such amendments
engrafted on the Constitution, but we are
not prepared to exact them under pain of a
dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Rhett proposes a Southern Conven-
tion as the best mode of effecting his amend-
ment.—*Charleston Cour.*

—

A Case.—Why should men ever die under
the application of cold steel or hot lead,
if the following account from the London
Lancet be true? Let those who receive a
plunge from a Bowie knife take care not to
"pluck the cursed steel away," it will work
out of itself.—*Boston Cour.*

R. Syme, aged 23, of the Belvideres, was placed
on the sick list in June, 1831, with a bullet on the
right side of his neck, rather below the shoulder.
This was opened, and a black, shining substance
discovered at the bottom of the wound. The open-
ing was made larger, and it was found to be a
piece of steel, about the size of a nail, too firmly
lodged to be easily removed. The usual
process was pursued until early in August, when a
fresh incision was made, and, to the surprise of all
present, a two-pronged kitchen fork, broken short
at the handle, and minus the lower part of one of
the prongs, was extracted. The man declared
himself to be totally unable to account for its presence,
and there was only a very slight mark on his
back, rather resembling a vaccination spot than
the seat of a wound. In the course of last No-
vember he again came under Dr. Barnes's notice,
when the remaining portion of the prong was
found on the left side of the neck, having worked
itself a passage from the right side of the neck. It
was easily removed, and the man soon recovered.

Russia.—A terrible story has been going
the rounds of the English and American papers,
about the seizure of 600 young women of the Ukraine,
and their forced marriage (or worse) to the Russian soldiers,
by order of the Emperor. The Paris Journal
des Debats contains a letter from a place
called Kieff, in the Ukraine, which district
was said to have furnished its quota toward
the six hundred. The writer of this letter
denies that any such occurrence took place
within the district of Kieff, and states that
as he is the land-agent of the Duke Adam
of Württemberg, who owns a large property
there, he must have known of it if such violence
had been committed.

Popular Education Invited.—The Em-
peror of Austria has issued a decree,
that no person, male or female, shall be
married who cannot read, write, cipher,
and make out and cast up a common ac-
count." It were to be wished that some of
our Republican law-givers would borrow a
leaf out of this Emperor's book.

Typographical Mistakes.—A new appren-
tice to the printing business, who had been
cook's scullion on board a ship, is putting a
certificate of the efficacy of Evans's Pills in
type, caused it to read, instead of "remove
the flying pains from the chest," etc. "fry-
ing pans," etc.

Nothing sets up a woman's speak like
calling her ugly—she gets her back right
up like a cat when a strange dog comes near
her; she's all tyme, claws and britches.

Richard Green, Minister.

Richard Green

Charlotte:

Friday, February 22, 1838.

ANALYSIS NO. 2.

Under the process for assaying the precious metals described in the former No.,—which are the other methods of determining very exactly the value of any mass of gold and silver, in general use which, although, not so scientifically accurate as the former, are extremely simple, short, and useful in the ordinary dealings of small amounts of gold, where there is neither time nor opportunity to obtain a more exact assay.

1st. By the Touch Stone.

2nd. By Specific Gravity.

Of these two methods the 1st is the most extensive in its application, and with practice, might pretty safely relied on under ordinary circumstances of purchasing, &c. As the extensive commerce of the precious metals throughout the East Indies, this is said to be the only method used to ascertain the value, and the Chinese depend upon it largely and selling.

This method is also used exclusively in France by the officers of the government in testing the purity of articles of jewelry and gold ornaments, and where the samples are small, or in wrought parts, where a price cannot be spared for assay, there is no convenient substitute. In the mining districts of this State, (N. C.) where the alloys of gold offered for sale are known and the price does not nearly approach 24 carats, this process would be much more to be depended upon than that of "Specific Gravity," which is the one the most part used here, but which last is only used where the alloys are of a certain character and the gold has neither been compressed or otherwise treated for fraudulent purposes.

1st. By the Touch Stone.

The Touch Stone is a hard dark colored stone, composed principally of silver and iron, indistinguishable by acids, known by the name of Lydia stone. Upon the surface of this stone half polished, the metalline mass to be tried should be melted, and there will be left a thin crust or mark of the metal, the colour and appearance of which, to those accustomed to use and handle gold and silver, will be clear to show in what proportion these metals are combined. For greater accuracy, however, the person making this trial is provided with a number of small bars or needles, of which one is pure gold, another pure silver, and others consist of one or two metals (or with copper) mixed together in different proportions, varied by carat, or even fractions of carats, if great exactness be required. The fraction of each needle being marked on it, and needle whose colour seems to come nearest, the colour of the metalline streak upon the touch stone, is marked on the stone by the side of that needle. The needle likewise leaves a mark, and there appear to be no difference between the two metalline streaks—the metalline mass is judged to be of the same fineness as the needle thus compared with it.

To assist the eye still further, in judging the metalline traces or streaks upon the stone, it may be assisted by means of the fibrous part of a quill in nitric acid, of a proper strength, and gently applied upon the traces or streaks. In seven or eight seconds the acid is wiped off, and the effect observed. If the streak is uncolored and its fibers preserved, the metalline mass may be considered of a certain fineness, if red and coppery in color, and if the streak has been nearly effaced by the acid, it contains very little gold. By comparison, especially in the effects produced on the corresponding streak of the touch stone, a very correct opinion may be formed of the purity of the mass to be tried.

When the mass of gold is of a high standard, equal to or above 16 carats, it is proper to make use of an acid composed of 98 parts of nitric acid to 120 density, and 2 parts of muriatic acid of 173 density and 25 parts distilled water. This small portion of muriatic acid is used to enable the gold to act more effectually upon the silver which the gold would otherwise protect, and the copper used is not enough, without acid, to act on the gold.

2. By Specific Gravity.

The principle upon which this method depends is that pure gold of 24 carats fineness melted, but not hammered or rolled, is of a specific gravity exceeding 13.235, a yield of 20 carats fineness and uncolored or compressed is of 17.4953—of 20 carats not hammered or compressed of 17.20, &c.

By taking therefore the specific gravity of the metalline mass to be tried, the result may be compared with those known and ascertained results, of proportion stated. So that if the specific gravity of the metalline mass to be between any two numbers the difference must be proportionately estimated as between 15.7000, which is 20 carats and 17.4953 which is equal to 22 carats, for instance, if the specific gravity of a metalline mass were found to be 21 carats 30 cts. fineness, the purity would be about 21 carats 30 cts. fineness.

THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.

Therefore Received, That a select committee of —— members, with power to send for persons and papers, be appointed to inquire into the charge of corruption therein contained against a member of Congress. That as soon as the committee ascertain the name of the person accused, they give him notice to appear before them, and attend such examination, and that they report to this House.

In the course of the discussion—

Mr. Drongean moved to amend by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting :

"That the subject matter of the charge contained in the foregoing publication be investigated at the bar of this House, and that a subcommittee be appointed requiring the attendance of —— to be examined touching the name."

Mr. Loosin moved to amend Mr. Drongean's motion by striking out all after the word "that," and inserting as follows: "That Matthew L. Davis be forthwith summoned to the bar of the House, to testify and give evidence of what he may know respecting the name of the member implicated, and the author of his information."

Mr. Rives moved to amend Mr. Loosin's amendment, by inserting after the word "member," the words "if a member of this House."

The amendment of Mr. Loosin was accepted by Mr. Wise as a substitute for that part of his proposition proposed to be struck out.

Mr. Underwood gave notice that if this amendment were rejected, he should move the original proposition as it stood before the modification of the mover.

Mr. Underwood moved to strike out the whole and insert the original proposition of Mr. Wise.

Mr. Wise moved to strike out the words "if a member of this House."

This amendment was discussed by Messrs. Haynes, Turney, Wise and Underwood, and the latter moved an adjournment, which motion (at 6 o'clock) was carried.

And the House adjourned.

On the 15th, the subject was again resumed, and Mr. Wise rose, and read an extract from the Newark (N. J.) Daily Advertiser, in which it was stated "that the disgraceful case" alluded to by the correspondent of the New York paper, was known to the writer to be true; and that the "member of Congress" referred to was "a Senator of the United States, now in his place." Some debate here ensued whether the House had a right to proceed further in a matter affecting a member of the other branch of Congress, and an unsuccessful motion (year 46, page 127,) was made to lay the subject on the table. The resolution of Mr. Wise was then agreed to, year 46, page 45.

Matthew L. Davis (the named "Spy in Washington,") was then put to the bar of the House, and the following proceedings took place:

"Resolved, That the Speaker direct the publica-

tion to be read to the witness, and then proposed to him the following:

"1. Are you the author of the foregoing letter? and whether he declines or not before the Speaker shall put the following to him:

"2. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be alluded to, in the foregoing letter, without giving the name?"

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"3. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"4. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"5. Is the person alluded to a member of this House? And if this is answered in the affirmative—

"6. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"7. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be alluded to, in the foregoing letter, without giving the name?"

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"8. Is the person alluded to a member of this House? And if this is answered in the affirmative—

"9. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"10. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be alluded to, in the foregoing letter, without giving the name?"

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"11. Is the person alluded to a member of this House? And if this is answered in the affirmative—

"12. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"13. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be alluded to, in the foregoing letter, without giving the name?"

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"14. Is the person alluded to a member of this House? And if this is answered in the affirmative—

"15. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"16. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be alluded to, in the foregoing letter, without giving the name?"

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"17. Is the person alluded to a member of this House? And if this is answered in the affirmative—

"18. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"19. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be alluded to, in the foregoing letter, without giving the name?"

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"20. Is the person alluded to a member of this House? And if this is answered in the affirmative—

"21. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"22. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be alluded to, in the foregoing letter, without giving the name?"

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"23. Is the person alluded to a member of this House? And if this is answered in the affirmative—

"24. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"25. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be alluded to, in the foregoing letter, without giving the name?"

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"26. Is the person alluded to a member of this House? And if this is answered in the affirmative—

"27. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"28. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be alluded to, in the foregoing letter, without giving the name?"

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"29. Is the person alluded to a member of this House? And if this is answered in the affirmative—

"30. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

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"31. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be alluded to, in the foregoing letter, without giving the name?"

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"32. Is the person alluded to a member of this House? And if this is answered in the affirmative—

"33. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

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"34. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be alluded to, in the foregoing letter, without giving the name?"

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"35. Is the person alluded to a member of this House? And if this is answered in the affirmative—

"36. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

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"37. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be alluded to, in the foregoing letter, without giving the name?"

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"38. Is the person alluded to a member of this House? And if this is answered in the affirmative—

"39. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"40. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be alluded to, in the foregoing letter, without giving the name?"

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"41. Is the person alluded to a member of this House? And if this is answered in the affirmative—

"42. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"43. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be alluded to, in the foregoing letter, without giving the name?"

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"44. Is the person alluded to a member of this House? And if this is answered in the affirmative—

"45. Who is the spouse of ——? And is it the witness states that he did not object to a member of the House, then he is to be discharged and all further proceeding are to cease."

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that he might be permitted to state the reason why he ought not to answer that question.

"46. Do you know who is alluded to, or intended to be alluded to, in the foregoing letter, without giving the name?"

When the Speaker proposed the first question, Mr. Davis stated that

POETRY.

From the Maine Farmer.
THE FARMER'S WINTER SONG.
 There is a time the wise man saith,
 For all things to be done;
 To plough, to sow, to reap—as well
 Some have named us,
 For pleasure, he is in sunny spring,
 In fragrant summer's vale,
 In fruitful Autumn's yellow fields,
 In winter's evening tales.
 And though the fields are bleak and bare,
 The forest's verdure gone—
 And all is withered, cold and bare,
 In garden, field and lawn;
 There's nothing left but much to shear,
 And charm the farmer's heart;
 For winter's time to harvest home,
 Great influence impart.
 And while he views the drifting snow,
 And threads the frozen earth—
 He has at home his garner's full,
 And socializing heart;
 And thus he sings what'er he pleases,
 The north or sky at noon;
 Of winter's winds or summer's suns,
 The farmer's home is here!

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEACON SLOW.

Deacon Slow had three sons (it is unnecessary to mention his daughters,) who were, as deacons sons are apt to be, the deacons only can tell why, very roguish. They were in the habit of poking fun at an old ram, who endeavored to take his share of the sport by butting them over, a kind of fun which he often manifested an inclination to play off upon the Deacon as he marched down to salt his flock—for these were duties to which he paid strict attention, as he was extremely humbug, except when he was made very wroth, on which occasion his anger would burn like a furnace seven times heated. Now the Deacon's sheep pasture was on the Shawnee river which is narrow but deep; and the pasture terminates in a precipice which rises fifteen feet above the water and shelved over it, as a boisterous house hangs over a narrow street; and the boys, who had exhausted all other fun upon the ram, were in the habit, now and then, of squatting on the edge of the precipice and daring a hat at him, at which he would come with blind fury there. The boy who held the hat could easily leap aside, and the exasperated ram was quickly cooled by a plunge headlong down the precipice into the stream. At this trick they were one day caught by the Deacon their father who took them into a thicket close by, and flogged their backs thoroughly with the oil of birch—an excellent application in such case made and provided. It is not always effectual, however, and in this case the disease was not cured, as the boys were a few days after, waiting round the place in order to repeat the joke on the unsuspecting and innocent ram; but on beholding their father at a distance, coming with his basket of salt, they hid in the thicket which they had so good an occasion to remember. Slowly came Deacon Solomon Slow, and after he scattered the salt he stood upright, and thought within himself it would be amusing to see the ram bolt over the precipice into the river. He saw no one nigh—how should he, when the boys were hid in the bushes! and taking off his broad-brimmed hat, he made demonstrations which at once attracted the lord of the flock, who set out as usual in full speed. The Deacon had squatted close to the edge—and, as he saw the ram bounding along, he pictured out to his fancy the ridiculous figure the silly sheep would make, bounding with a splash into the water—he began to smile—the ram at last came close, fierce on the charge, more enraged as the hat was larger than common—the Deacon grinned outright—but in the midst of his delight at the ram's ridiculous appearance he forgot to jump aside, and the beast butted him over with a splash into that water where he intended the silly sheep should have gone. The boys ran out clapping their hands and shouting "you've got it dad," in all the ecstasy of revenge. He was afterwards called Deacon Solomon by his neighbors, among whom he lived and died at a venerable old age.

Scene in a School Room.—Did you ever teach school? If you ever have, I guess as how you had a little rather set types, for it is a solemn fact that the schoolmaster of a town or village is the most miserable being on earth. Though I never had the misfortune to be engaged in that profession, I not long since visited the school of a friend of mine in the city, and if ever there was any thing that could approach a description of Bedlam, it was this school; I had just got fairly seated, when up jumps a young Bedlamite, with—"Master, Jo House keeps or pinches me." "Jo did you pinch him?" "No, I say I didn't, so now come," says Bill Grimes, for I seed him when he did it." Bill, what did you pinch him for?" "Koz he keeps or crown." Then follows a severe flagellation. "So a class of little ones is called up to read, and by the way be it understood, my friend, the Master, was in the habit of squinting. "What is that?" "Thid A'er." "Very well, what is next?" "I deno thir." "That is B, you blockhead." "B'er." "What is that?" "I deno, thir." "What do I do when I look at you?" "Thiquoth-er." "Master, Tom Bogus keeps making me laugh, hehehe." Tom, come here: did you make him laugh?" "No sir." "Well take your seat." Master, maist I gwoat to get skunk?" "No you will all go out directly."—The class in the spelling book

had up to read, "Zebulon begin." "B-o-e—Baker," "The next," "Singer." "What does mother get in your tea?" "Lavender." "The next." "Master maist I gwoat to get skunk to put in my trousses, to keep my nose from bleedin'?" "Yes, but come right in." "S-a-i-r-a." "What does that spell?"—"What do you go up in your chamber on when you are at home?" "Lavender." "No, you stupid fellow, stairs." "The first class stand up to spell. Spell dictionary." "Disk dict-i-o-n-a-r-y, dictio-n-a-r-y-d-i-c-t-o-n-a-r-y-d-i-c-t-i-o-n-a-r-y." "I'm next."—"Master, Jim Stokes keeps all the time squirting spit at me." "Well, Jim you must stop after school. Spell Phthisick." "P-p-p-t-h-i-s-i-c-k-t-u-n-k." "Master, maist I speak?" "What for?" "Koz I want to sorry that are strafe rule wot To-ny Lumpkin's got." "No, keep you seat." Thus my friend and his noisy pack of urchins whiled away the time until the usual intermission. All had gone out but one, who had as I supposed, something of great importance to communicate to my friend, the Master—he ascends to the desk with all the gravity of a preacher—"Master," said he, "Tim Stout keeps all the time writing love letters to the gal." I could contain myself no longer—I seized my hat, and rushed out of the door, right glad to enjoy the stillness of a country village.

Rise and Fall of Families.—Every young man should start in life determined to act upon the motto, *Nil Desperandum, or don't give up the ship.*—Let him on commencing life, look around him and see who are the controllers and respected of society, and ask from whence they sprang. In ninety nine cases out of a hundred, he will find them to be those who, at his age, possessed little of the world's gear, as little of aid extraneous, as he himself possesses; men who commenced the world with nothing, and whose advancement in life solely depended upon their own husbandry, frugality and strict attention to business.

Most young men consider it a great misfortune to be born poor, or not to have capital enough to establish themselves at once in good business; this is a very mistaken notion, for, so far from poverty being a misfortune to him if we may judge from what we every day behold, it is really a blessing; for the chance is more than ten to one in favor of the success of such a young man over one who commenced business at that time with abundance of means, and trace them down to the present day. How many of them can now boast of wealth and standing? On the contrary, how many have become poor, lost their standing in society, and are passed, by their once boon companions, with a look which plainly says, *I know you not.*

In this country, the wheel of fortune is constantly turning, and he who is at zenith this year, may be at nadir next, and excite no surprise. It is seldom that the third, or even the fourth generation enjoys property or station in society, which was won by the industry of the first. This constant change is the natural result of causes in continual operation. The first generation starts in life poor, but industrious and honest, he resolves to acquire property, and, at the same time, sustain a character that shall command respect. By dint of long perseverance in business, and the attainment of high character for integrity and fair dealing, he succeeds (such a man never fails,) and becomes wealthy. His sons succeed him, perhaps maintaining the character of their father, and add to the wealth he left them; they were educated to business, and know how the property they enjoy was acquired. But their sons grow up, and from infancy find themselves in the lap of luxury, and rocked in the cradle of ease; their minds are never turned on business—that is beneath them—they are engrossed in important nothing; marry light-headed and fashionable ladies, who have as sovereign a contempt for laborers, and the useful things of this life, as themselves; dash away a few years in their carriages; lose their parents; divide the property; attempt to carry on business; are incapable of managing it; fail—struggle to keep up appearances and their places in fashionable life—are obliged to retire—wretched and miserable at home—and get through the world as well as they can, carrying always the appearance of shabby gentlemen and being looked at askance by their former companions. Their children are even more miserable than themselves; being brought up with the idea that labor is degrading, and that they are a superior order, while necessity compels them to resort to some means of getting a living; pride and poverty are at war with them, and they drudge out a miserable and precarious life.

American Magazine.
 Quack Medicines.—The advertisement of various quack medicines which are now in vogue are well hit off in the following extract from a puff in a late Cincinnati paper: "One single pill, worn in each pocket, will instantly give ease and elasticity to the tightest pantaloons. A like quantity will create an appetite in the most delicate stomach, or physic a horse. They will also be found to give a rich flavor to apple dumplings, and a peculiar zest to pickled oysters; they will also thicken soup, reduce corpulent persons, and are excellent bait for mouse traps. One pill dissolved in a bucket of rain water will be found a perfectly waterproof lining for canal embankments; placed in steamboat bidders, they will effectively prevent their bursting, and greatly increase

the speed of the boats. As for their medical qualities, they are justly entitled to be called "Medicamentum Granis Prostheticum," id est, a remedy opposed by grace; for they effectually cure St. Anthony's Fire, and stop St. Vitus's Dance; they purify the pimples in the small pox, and relieve the red gout in toothache; they reduce white swelling and cure the black jaundies, blue devils, yellow scurvy, or any other colored fevers; they cure also the thrush in children, and the imp in hens, the staggers in horses, and the nightmare in owls. But further enumeration is unnecessary; suffice it to say that this medicine is a combination, upon new principles, discovered by the present proprietor's immortal grandmother, and are an exception to all the rules of science, common sense, and expedience; so that while they are the most powerful agent in nature, revolutionizing the whole animal economy, and eradicating the most incurable diseases, they are at the same time a perfectly innocent preparation, and may be taken with entire safety by the nursing infant—a powerful, all harmless!"

A little fellow came once to a tanner with a dog skin which he desired to sell, when the tanner inquired whether the skin had been taken off a fat dog? "Oh yes," exclaimed the boy, "It was taken off the fattest dog you ever saw—he was dreadful fat. O you never did see one thing like him—he was as fat as—as fat as—O he was certainly fat!" "But," says the tanner, "I do not like the skin of a fat dog—it is generally too tender for service." "Oh—but well I don't know as I can say he was as thunderin' fat, after all."

An Irish gentleman being at Epsom races, and observing in the list of horses that started for the Plate, one called Botheram, took such a fancy to the name that he betted considerable odds in his favor. Towards the conclusion of the race, his favorite was unlucky in the rear, on which he vociferated in so loud a key as to drown every other voice: "Ah, my lads there he goes—Botheram forever! see how he drives them all before him."

RECIPES, &c.

The Croup.—This terrific disease, fatal in so many cases to children, might have been arrested, in many cases where it has proved fatal, if parents would have ready at all times, a phial containing 2 oz. Syrup of Squills, 40 grains of Epsom salts, 1 grain Tartar Emetic—and when the disease is announced by a hollow, ringing cough, resembling rather a bark than a cough, give a ten-spoonful of the above mixture every ten minutes until free vomiting ensues.

The above prescription was obtained from an eminent physician, and is published for the benefit especially of parents and others in the country not within the reach of immediate medical aid. It is but the common impulse of humanity to save life when we can—even though the patient be fated to endure it after life, "the thousand ills that flesh is heir to"—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Useful Receipt.—In consequence of the frequent repetition of steamboat explosions on the Western waters, many of the scalded sufferers by which die for want of timely assistance, the editor of the Cincinnati Express publishes the following prescription for scalds and burns:—

"Mix lime water and sweet oil together, and apply the liquid with a feather or soft rag to the wound. The lime water and oil will form in the proper proportions a white mixture rather thicker than cream, and should be stirred until they become of this consistency. Under the application, the pain of the severest burn instantly subsides, and if duly renewed, it is an effectual cure. This application is not generally known, and as we have seen its efficacy frequently tested, can recommend it as the speediest and safest that can be used."

Cure for Diarrhea.—The following is said to be a certain cure for diarrhea. It should be cut out and preserved:—Parch half a pint of rice until it is perfectly brown; boil it down as it is usually done, eat it slowly, and it will stop the most alarming diarrhea in a few hours.

Tooth Ache.—The following is said to be a cure—an infallible one, some persons think:—"To a table-spoonful of any kind of spirits, add the same quantity of sharp vinegar, and a tea-spoonful of common table salt. Mix them well together; hold the liquid in the mouth so that it can enter the cavity or hollow in the tooth. It will give almost instantaneous relief without any increase of pain."

NOTICE.
 ALL those indebted to Evan Hagler by Book Account, are hereby notified that the Books are in my hands as trustee; and the said Evan Hagler assigned his books to the use of Messrs. Morrison & Harris, for a debt due by him to them, on the 13th day of October, 1837, and no offset will be taken since that date.

H. C. OWENS, Trustee.
 Jan. 8, 1838.

Blank Bank Notes FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

H. C. OWENS, Trustee.

Jan. 8, 1838.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Jan. 8, 1838.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.